

AC 446 H3 HE 711 MUM 1924

Urban District of Heckmondwike.

Medical Officer's
Annual
REPORT.

FOR 1924

HECKMONDWIKE,
THE NORTH ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURING CO., PRINTERS.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library



<https://archive.org/details/b29419268>

Urban District of Heckmondwike.

Annual
REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

FOR
1924

BY
GEORGE HARPER PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.) D.P.H. (Camb.)

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

*Fellow and Member of Council (Past President
Yorkshire Branch) Society of Medical Officers of Health.
Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Etc.*

HECKMONDWIKE :
THE NORTH ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURING CO., PRINTERS.

This Annual Report is compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 540 (England) issued by the Ministry of Health, 18th December, 1924.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS, 1924.

Area of Urban District (in acres)	696
Civil Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	8924
Population at Census of 1921 (males 4180, Females 4843)	9023
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	2396
Total Private Families at Census 1921	2343
Census Population living more than 2 persons per room	17·8 ^{Per Cent}
Average number of persons per house	3·7
Density of population per acre	12·8
Number of Births, (Males 79 ; Females 74)	Total 153
Illegitimate Births (Males 2 ; Females 5)... ..	Total 7
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	17·1
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 Births Registered .	45·7
Number of Deaths, including residents who died away from Heckmondwike, (Males 81 ; Females 88)	Total 169
Nett Death Rate per 1,000 living	18·9
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	84
Illegitimate Death Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	143·0
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000	0·6
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000	0·5
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000	0·5
Respiratory Diseases Death Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	3·8
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000	1·6
Cases of Infectious Disease notified	55
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	14
Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	2
Number of Inquests	7
Rateable Value	£47341
Rate of 1d. in £ produces approx.	£197 5s. 1d.
Rainfall in inches	25·6
Number of Wet Days	169
Parliamentary Voters	4858
Local Government Voters	4053
Poor Law Relief Distributed	£848 0s. 9d.
Primary Vaccinations	} Figures unobtainable on Application
Exemption Certificates Granted	
Dried Milk supplied under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 221 lbs. to 6 Mothers.	

The Registrar General's Returns were received by the Medical Officer of Health on Wednesday, March 18th, 1925.



2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.
 BIRTH and DEATH RATES SINCE 1900
 IN HECKMONDWIKE with comparative
 1924 figures for the rest of the Country (Registrar General)

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year (Registrar General's Figures)	BIRTHS REGISTERED		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett.		Under 1 year of age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
Yearly Averages 1900-09	9,613	190	19.81	29	152	160	16.6
1910-19	9,064	169	18.5	19	109	148	16.8
Year 1920	9,191	203	22.0	22	108	147	15.9
1921	9,140	198	21.6	15	75	135	14.7
1922	9,110	176	19.3	13	73	141	15.4
1923	9,087	144	15.8	11	76	98	10.7
1924	8,924	153	17.1	13	84	169	18.9
1924—England and Wales ...			18.8		75		12.2
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns incl. London ...			19.3		80		12.3
157 Smaller Towns ...			18.9		71		11.2
London ...			18.6		69		12.0

Births, Leg. 146 } Total 153
 Illeg. 7 }
 M. F. Birth } 17.1
 79 74 Rate }
 Deaths 169. Death Rate 18.9
 Deaths of Infants under 1 year
 Leg. 8; Illeg. 1. Total 9.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child birth } from Sepsis, Nil.
 } from other causes, Nil.
 Deaths from Measles (all ages) 2
 Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 1
 Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... 1

Causes of DEATH in HECKMONDWIKE
during 1924 and a comparison with
previous years since 1919.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total.
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	...	1	...	2	5
Scarlet Fever... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Influenza	12	3	4	2	1	8	30
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	11	4	9	6	5	43
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	1	1	1	3	1	11
Cancer, Malignant Disease	11	15	14	10	8	15	73
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Diabetes ... ..	...	...	1	1	3	3	8
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc....	...	...	11	14	10	14	49
Heart Disease	20	19	21	23	15	23	121
Arterio-Sclerosis ... ..	...	...	5	5	2	4	16
Bronchitis	14	11	11	18	9	12	75
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	13	10	10	2	20	65
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1	1	1	2	2	9
Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	1	1	2	...	...	1	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	1	3	1	...	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	1	1	2	6
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	7	3	5	1	11	31
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	6	10	7	5	5	6	39
Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other Deaths from Violence... ..	...	4	1	2	2	5	14
Other defined Diseases	50	49	34	26	23	31	213
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	146	147	135	141	99	169	837

POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates a fall in the population of Heckmondwike of 163 since the previous year.

BIRTH RATE.

This is an improvement upon 1923, but slightly below that for the rest of the country.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.

This, is calculated upon thirteen infant deaths which gives a rate of 84 per 1,000 births registered. It is slightly higher than the previous three years but well below the figures for preceding years and compares not unfavourably with the rate for the Great Towns, 80 ;—which is the figure to compare Heckmondwike with because although not one of them, for geographical reasons the conditions are quite similar, the town being one of several, comprising a population of nearly 150,000. The period is only for one year and should not be taken as in any way certain not to be exceeded in the future, but it is sufficient to give cause for satisfaction, and is a testimony to the work of the Health Visitor and the Welfare Centre.

Five of the infant deaths were due to Injury at Birth, (3) ; Premature Birth, (1) ; and Congenital Malformation, (1). This is an illustration of the necessity of an Ante Natal Clinic in the area which is at present under the Council's consideration.

The General Death Rate 18.9 is excessive, and at first sight alarming, but analysis shews this not to be so bad as at first thought. Of the 169 deaths, 37 did not occur in Heckmondwike but were those of persons dying elsewhere—principally Hospitals, 16 ; the Poor Law Institution, 14—who at some time had resided in Heckmondwike and were classed by the Registrar General as Heckmondwike residents. Influenza caused eight deaths against one in 1923, Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels 41 against 27, Respiratory Diseases (excluding Phthisis) 34 against 13, Bright's Disease 11 against 1, and Cancer 15 against 8 in 1923. This latter disease has been responsible for 73 deaths in Heckmondwike during the last six years. We are still unable to state the cause or the cure. It has been known for many years chronic irritation by mechanical or chemical means will often result in

cancer, but the surgeon is the only person who can cure up to the present. If seen in its earliest stages, surgical treatment holds out hope of a permanent cure in a large proportion of cases, but it must be early, hence is seen the danger of delay.

The patient who died from Enteric Fever was infected through eating raw mussels, which were purchased outside Heckmondwike.

It is worthy of note that of the 169 deaths, 66 or 39% had attained the age of 65. Some of them being even very much older than that.

It should also be remembered that when calculating death rates on small populations, one or two more than usual make a very great difference in the actual rate. This disability Heckmondwike has suffered from in the past, but it cannot be helped.

The Infantile Death Rate is affected by the number of births registered in an area because it is calculated upon these births. This must always be taken into consideration because a low birth rate causes a higher infantile death rate, there being less births to calculate the rate upon. As an example, in 1920 the number of births registered in Heckmondwike was 203 whereas in 1924 it was only 153. If 203 had been the figure for 1924 the infantile death rate would have been 64. Unfortunately only 153 births were registered hence the higher rate of 84.

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified					NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED 1924												Total Cases Removed to Hospital				
						At All Ages	At Ages—Years.															
							Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards									
1916 to 1920	1921	1922	1923	1924											1924	1923	1922	1921	1916 to 1920			
...	...	...	...	...	Small-Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	5	5	6	4	Pneumonia ...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	12	3	3	5	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	10	24	...
18	4	2	...	3	Erysipelas ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	28	15	14	21	Scarlet Fever ...	21	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	12	23	56	...
...	...	...	...	...	Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	4	...	1	Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	Relapsing Fever (R)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	Continued Fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	1	...	Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	4	5	3	5	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
52	10	16	7	14	*Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	14	...	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	5	25	...
9	2	3	3	2	†Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
228	66	54	37	55	Totals ...	55	2	32	5	8	2	1	28	17	23	39	112					

* Males, 9; Females, 5. † Males, 2; Females, Nil.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL DEATHS FROM NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS.												
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Pneumonia	1	...	1	...
Erysipelas	1	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2	...	...

YEARS 1923 AND 1924.

Table shewing relationship between domestic conditions of persons under 15, and incidence of notifiable disease.

Notifiable diseases	Less than 1 person per room		1 to 2 persons per room		More than 2 persons per room	
	Previously Attacked	Not Previously Attacked	Previously Attacked	Not Previously Attacked	Previously Attacked	Not Previously Attacked
Small Pox
Cholera (C) Plague (P)
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	1	...	3	...	2
Erysipelas
Scarlet Fever	4	...	20	...	9
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria
Typhus Fever
Enteric Fever
Para Typhoid B
Pneumonia	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever
Malaria
Dysentery
Continued Fever
Puerperal Fever
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis...
Poliomyelitis
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	...	11	...	8
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	4	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica

YEARS 1923 AND 1924.

Attack rates per thousand persons under 15, not known to have had a previous attack.

Notifiable diseases	Less than 1 person per room	1 to 2 persons per room	More than 2 persons per room
Small Pox
Cholera (C) Plague (P)...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	0.1	0.3	0.2
Erysipelas
Scarlet Fever	0.4	2.1	1.0
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria
Typhus Fever
Enteric Fever
Para Typhoid B
Pneumonia	0.1	...
Relapsing Fever
Malaria
Dysentery
Continued Fever
Puerperal Fever
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Poliomyelitis
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0.8	0.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.2	1.2	0.9
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0.4	0.1
Encephalitis Lethargica

These tables are compiled in accordance with the suggestion in Circular 540 of the Ministry of Health. Owing to the small number of notifications of infectious disease in Heckmondwike, during 1923 and 1924, the figures are few and of little importance. The table will be added to year by year and its utility will be shewn in the future.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HECKMONDWIKE 1924.

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
25	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
35	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	9	5	2	...	3	2	...	...

Table shewing relationship between date of notification and date of death of all persons in Heckmondwike who were certified to have died from Tuberculosis between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1924. It is a guide to the extent to which the requirements as to notification of Tuberculosis are observed by medical practitioners :—

Death before notification	13	Death 6 months after	...	2
Death 1 month, or under,		Death 7 months after	...	2
after notification	...	Death 8 months after	...	Nil.
Death 2 months after	...	Death 9 months after	...	1
Death 3 months after	...	Death 10 months after	...	1
Death 4 months after	...	Death 11 months after	...	Nil.
Death 5 months after	...	Death 12 months and over	15	

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths during 1924 was 1 to 5, or 20%.

The Regulations respecting notification of Tuberculosis are not strictly observed by practitioners, as the table shows. The County Council is the Authority for the treatment of the disease.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year	CASES			Vision Unim- pared	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Death
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
1914	1	1	None	1	None	None	None
1915	2	2	None	2	None	None	None
1916	3	3	None	3	None	None	None
1917	1	1	None	1	None	None	None
1918	2	2	None	2	None	None	None
1919	5	5	None	5	None	None	None
1920	7	7	None	7	None	None	None
1921	4	4	None	4	None	None	None
1922	5	5	None	5	None	None	None
1923	3	3	None	3	None	None	None
1924	5	4	1	5	None	None	None

4. CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Apart from what has been previously mentioned there were no causes of sickness and invalidity which were specially noteworthy in Heckmondwike during the year. Several Small Pox contacts were at different periods kept under observation, but the year passed without a case being notified, although there were a number in areas comparatively near at hand.

A successful series of meetings was held during three days in the Autumn, the object being to arouse personal interest of residents in methods of keeping the individual and the community healthy. Special pictures were also shewn at the Picture Palace by the owners, to whom the Council expressed thanks. The proprietors of the other Cinema in Heckmondwike did not find it convenient to reply to the Council's enquiry for co-operation. The Clergy were asked to preach special sermons and supplied with literature, most of them responded.

5. SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the home. (a) General. This is provided by the Heckmondwike Nursing Association, a voluntary body, which employs one district nurse. There is also an independent nurse who has practised on her own account for some years.

(b) For Infectious Diseases, *e.g.*, Measles, &c. No provision is made from public funds. The Council endeavoured to arrange terms with the Nursing Association some years ago, but were unsuccessful. The Council has also several times endeavoured to persuade the Joint Hospital Board to admit cases of Measles, Pneumonia, Puerperal Fever and Diarrhoea, where, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, such is urgently necessary having regard to home circumstances. The Board has always refused. This is regrettable, for such would be easily possible in the few cases likely to be sent without any capital expenditure or the laying of a single brick. In consequence, Heckmondwike residents are debarred from benefits enjoyed in neighbouring areas.

Measles probably kills more persons in this country than all the other infectious diseases added together. The disease also is responsible for much damage to health in after life amongst those who survive. A child in Heckmondwike living in an ill-ventilated overcrowded dwelling, has little chance if it develops pneumonia following measles. If it could be admitted to hospital it would most probably recover. Had chance ordained, it lived in another area where hospital facilities are available, it would have every chance to do so. These lives are valuable and cannot be computed in money. We never know on the death of a child whether we have lost a future man whose life might have been of immense value to the human race. The Oakwell Joint Hospital admits any infectious disease which in the opinion of the Medical Officers of Health in the area it serves, should be removed there owing to undesirable home circumstances. The same should be possible at the Dewsbury Joint Hospital, in which Heckmondwike is a partner. It is purely a matter of administration and not one of capital expenditure.

Midwives. Three reside in the Maternity Home. They are paid salaries by the Nursing Association, and attend cases in the Home or on the District. A fourth is in private practice.

Another midwife who resides outside Heckmondwike, occasionally attends cases practising on her own account.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	ADDRESS	SESSIONS	DAY AND TIME OF MEETING	ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL SUPERVISION.
Heckmondwike Urban District Council is the Authority for Child Welfare.	George Street Sunday School, Heckmondwike.	For Maternity and Child Welfare Weekly.	Thursdays 2 to 4.	M.O.H. Attends Weekly For Consultation.
	Day Nurseries	None		
County Council the Authority.	School Clinics	None		
	Tuberculosis Dispensary Venereal Diseases Centres.	Outside the District		

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the need for a school clinic in Heckmondwike. The County Council is the authority responsible for the treatment of school children, and many of them do not obtain the benefit they would did they reside in other areas which possess such clinics. At present, an appreciable number of scholars come to the infant welfare centre for treatment by the School Nurse and to see myself at this centre. It is no part of my duty to deal with such cases, but in default of their parents being able to pay for medical advice, and the disinclination at hospitals to attend scholars for which the Local Education Authority is responsible it is hard to turn them away. This is a matter the Council might well take up with the local sub-committee, and thus attempt to obtain for Heckmondwike school children the advantages which they may reasonably be expected to share with others throughout the area of the West Riding administered by the Education Committee of the County Council, and for which they contribute to the rates.

The Health Visitor has made the following visits to homes during 1924 :—

Antenatal—First Visits ...	...	...	34	
Re-visits ...	...	...	131	
			—	165
Infants under twelve months—				
First Visits ...	...	...	150	
Re-visits ...	...	...	2301	
			—	2451
Children between twelve months and				
five years—Visits ...	...	...	...	3530
Visits to cases of—				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	28
Pneumonia (notified) ...	...	...	...	23
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	30
Still Births ...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	403
				—
Total ...	...	...	...	6638

Every Thursday afternoon the Health Visitor is on duty at the Welfare Centre, George Street Sunday School. The Medical Officer of Health may be consulted here weekly. Tea is provided for mothers by the Heckmondwike Nursing Association. Garments, made by voluntary workers, suitable for infants, are sold at cost price. The Centre is much indebted for voluntary services to Miss Hanson, who, at considerable personal inconvenience and expense, regularly attends from Halifax, and is in charge of the sales of dried milk and other articles, as well as generally assisting in the work performed. I have pleasure in recording the work of Miss Hanson, which is much appreciated. Miss Hardwick has also occasionally been of great assistance by rendering voluntary service during the Health Visitor's holidays.

Several members of the Heckmondwike Nursing Association also render voluntary assistance at varying intervals.

The Council's Health Visitor, Miss Shorter, for the fifth year, has done extremely good work. Her energy and enthusiasm is one of the principal reasons for the popularity of the Centre amongst the mothers.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

During 1924 doctors notified 82 births, midwives 123, others, 1, total 206. Of these 8 were still births.

HECKMONDWIKE WELFARE CENTRE.

Attendances of mothers with infants, 1382. Ante Natal, 6. Number of mothers on register 216, Average attendance per mother 6.4. The individual attendances are much larger than the figures given, which only refer to mothers who have their infants with them. No record is kept of other attendances, such as for the purchase of dried milk, cod liver oil, etc.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER.

221 lbs. of Dried Milk were given to 6 mothers. As in the previous year, a large number of pairs of boots, stockings, etc., were distributed by the Health Visitor to necessitous children, the expense being defrayed by voluntary subscriptions to a fund for this purpose, instituted by the Chairman of the Council (Mr. B. G. Crowther).

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1) **Tuberculosis.** County Council provides various sanatoria. (2) **Maternity.** None apart from the Poor Law. Complicated cases are sent into the several local hospitals. There is a Maternity Home in Heckmondwike, supported by voluntary contributions, fees from patients and Government Grant, administered by the Heckmondwike Nursing Association. The Heckmondwike Urban District Council is not in any way connected with this establishment, neither are any of the Council's Officers.

During 1924 the Registrar of Births reported the registration of the births of 72 infants born in the Home. Of these children the parents of 18 resided in Heckmondwike, and 54 did not reside in Heckmondwike.

The figures for the two previous years were :—1922—Heckmondwike residents 23, others 50, and 1923—Heckmondwike residents 15, others 56.

For several years the Health Visitor has given instructions to mothers in their homes and at the Welfare Centre in cutting out and making garments for infants and young children. This is very commendable but takes up time. In addition, she is not a dressmaker.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has considered the question of instituting classes under the tuition of some person who has been trained as a dressmaker, and being favourably impressed with the value of such work passed the following resolution :—

“ That the question of opening classes at the Child Welfare Centre in the making of children’s garments be referred to the Welfare Centre Works Committee for consideration and report.”

The Committee mentioned is composed of voluntary workers who are members of the Heckmondwike Nursing Association.

ANTE NATAL SUPERVISION.

So far as is possible, some good work has been done in this direction for several years, the Health Visitor, who knows practically all the mothers in her area, giving appropriate advice to and visiting the homes of prospective mothers, with the object of rendering whatever assistance may be advisable. She also consults the Medical Officer of Health on particular cases and he advises the Health Visitor as to the most suitable steps to take. In some instances, prospective mothers themselves consult the Medical Officer. The time has now arrived, in my opinion, when an Ante Natal Clinic should definitely be established. It could be held at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at a time when the premises are not used for infant welfare work, and there should be no reason to doubt its success from the outset. It would certainly save some lives and would be the means of preventing many women being obliged to pass many years in pain or discomfort. The cost would be trifling compared with the benefit derived, and half would be paid by the Ministry of Health. The Council has already had this matter under consideration and looks favourably upon the project.

The following is a quotation from the report to the Minister of Health on Maternal Mortality, by Dame J. M. Campbell, M.D., published in 1924, and explains what is meant by an Ante Natal Clinic :—

“ The first consideration of the Local Authority should be to prevent the occurrence of obstetric disaster, and to this end they will no doubt seek first to encourage the effective ante-natal supervision of all expectant mothers.

Until ante-natal supervision is accepted by patients and their advisers as the invariable duty of the professional attendant engaged for the confinement, we shall never make substantial progress towards the reduction of maternal death and injury. It is the key to success in any scheme of prevention, and it must be insisted upon, in and out of season, until it is no longer ignored or looked upon as a luxury for the well-to-do woman, but is recognised as a necessary and integral part of the management of every confinement case.

Ante-natal supervision is most important for the primigravida, bearing in mind the possibility of toxæmia, contracted pelvis, and so forth, but the woman who has already been safely delivered of one or two children should not be neglected on this account. A multipara may develop toxæmia or nephritis; she may have a post-mature child, and a consequent difficult labour; her strength may have been exhausted by illness or previous childbearing, and may need special care if she is not to succumb to the strain of the present pregnancy. Indeed, after the first confinement, the sixth and later ones are apt to be the most perilous, so that although it may be advisable at first to concentrate on the primipara and the woman who may be expected to have a difficult time, the ultimate aim should be to extend supervision to all pregnant women, and to teach them to seek advice, even when they have already had several children without difficulty. This is clearly not an easy task. The machinery of the Public Health Maternity Services should be closely linked up with private and voluntary services, and it should be made clear to doctors and midwives that it is open to them freely to avail themselves on behalf of their patients of the facilities offered by the Local Authority."

(3) **Children.** None. (4) **Fever.** Provided by Joint Hospital Board, in which Heckmondwike is a partner. Hospital situated at Chickenley, contains 72 beds and 30 cots. (5). **Small Pox.** Provided by Joint Board. Accommodation 50 beds. (6) **Other.** None, supported from the rates. Heckmondwike patients are admitted to the Leeds, Bradford, Dewsbury and Batley Hospitals.

The number of Heckmondwike residents known to have attended the venereal disease clinics at Dewsbury Infirmary in 1924, are males 4, females 1. At the Bradford Royal Infirmary the figures were also 4 males and 1 female.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

None, apart from the Poor Law.

Ambulance Facilities. For infectious cases from Joint Hospital Board. For non-infectious and accident cases, provided by a voluntary committee.

Mortuary. Several years ago the Council made arrangements with the Dewsbury Infirmary under which the mortuary and post-mortem room there would be available for use when required for post-mortem examinations of bodies from the Heckmondwike Urban District Council's area. Considerable publicity was given to the fact at the time. Notwithstanding this, complaints are sometimes made of the lack of such accommodation for Heckmondwike, and only recently the Coroner commented strongly upon this matter at an inquest, being supported by a local medical practitioner. The Council was being wrongly blamed. The facilities are there and only await being made use of for the purpose designed. The Coroner was misinformed, and it is presumed the doctor had forgotten.

6. LABORATORY WORK.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations are carried out by Dr. Sutherland at the County Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield. Outfits are kept at the Council Offices, Heckmondwike, and delivered to practitioners on request. The figures for the year 1924, as supplied by Dr. Sutherland, are:—Sputa 16, Diphtheria 36, Water 2, Ringworm 1, Widal 4, Total 59. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied by the Council free of charge to medical practitioners for immediate use in their practice. During 1924, 34,000 units, at a cost to the Council of £3 6s. 2d., were supplied on request to doctors. Most are disinclined to make use of this essential, preferring the remedy to be used after the patient has been removed to hospital. This is regrettable, an early use of antitoxin, if the greatest benefit is to be obtained, being essential.

7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Adoptive Acts and Byelaws.—The following are in force in Heckmondwike :—

	Parts or Sections in force	Date of adoption.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	Whole Act	1902.
Infectious Disease Pre- vention Act, 1890.	Whole Act.	1908
Notification of Births Act, 1907.	Whole Act.	1909.
Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907.	Sec. 51	1922.

Heckmondwike Improvement Act, 1905.

Bye-law.	Date.
Offensive Trades	1889
Prevention of Nuisances	1889
Common Lodging Houses	1889
New Streets and Buildings	1889
Slaughter-houses	1889
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order	1912
Hackney Carriages	1889
Baths and Wash-houses	1902
Markets and Fairs'	1869
Pleasure Grounds	1923

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1924, for the Urban District
of Heckmondwike, on the Administration of the Factory
and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces,
including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances :—

Premises.	Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	89	6	Nil.
Workshops (Including Work- shop Laundries)	155	3	Nil.
Workplaces, (Other than Outworkers' Premises) ... ..	...	...	...
Total	244	9	Nil.

2.—Defects found in Workshops, Factories and Workplaces.

Particulars.	No. of Defects			Prosecutions No. of
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H. M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.—				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	2	2	Nil.	Nil.
Sanitary Accommodation. {	...	...	...	...
	7	7	Nil.	Nil.

Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts.—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouses (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences.— (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921 ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	9	9	Nil.	Nil.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S.131) at December, 31st 1924.

Plasterers	3
Rag Sorting	25
Boot Repairing	2
Hairdressers	6
Breadmaking	4
Millinery and Dressmaking	5
Tailoring	2
Waste Sorting	1
Plumbing and Electricians	5
Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Woodcarvers and Upholsterers	4
Tinplate Working	2
Watch Repairing	3
Painters	4
Rug Making	1
Saddlery	3
Basket Making	1
Various	11
	<hr/>
	82
	<hr/>

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1924.

No. of Privies with Open Middens	17	}	86
No. of Pail or Tub Closets	4		
No. of Privies with covered Middens	65		
No. of Water Closets	2144	}	2298
No. of Waste Water Closets	154		
No. of Privies abolished during 1924	9		
No. of Privies and Pail Closets reconstructed during 1924 :—			
(a) as W.C's.	11		
(b) Others	None		
No. of Additional Closets provided for old property in 1924 :—			
(a) W.C's.	13		
(b) Others	None		
No. of Waste Water Closets converted to Modern W.C's.	1		
No. of Closets constructed in 1924 for New Houses :—			
(a) W.C's.	16		
(b) Others	None		
No. of additional Water Closets constructed in 1924 for Factories, Workshops and Institutions ...			16

1924 SCAVENGING. Disposal of Refuse.

To Destructor	3356 loads.
To Tips	282 loads.
Total	3638 loads.

Total annual cost	£2220
Metal Bins	1359
Brick receptacles	224
Middens	55
Defective Metal Bins renewed ...	37
Additional Metal Bins provided for old property	8
34 brick receptacles have been replaced by 149 covered metal bins.	
12 middens have been replaced by 47 covered metal bins.	

SEWERAGE.

Mr. Littlewood, the Council's Surveyor, has kindly furnished me with information respecting sewerage from which it appears that at the Outfall Sewage Works alterations have been carried out to the Percolating Filters which are now capable of dealing with three times the dry weather flow of sewage.

Several extensions have been made to the sewers, viz.:—New North Road and Gomersal Road and a further extension is proposed in the Gomersal Road to drain a portion of the Urban District of Spenborough.

**WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTOR UNDER ARTICLE 19
OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS ORDER 1922.****YEAR 1924.**

Total No. of Inspections <i>re</i> Nuisances	1084
Informal Notices served	150
Informal Notices complied with	128
Statutory Notices served	1
Statutory Notices complied with	1
Total No. of Notices in hand at close of 1923	28
Total No. of Notices in hand at close of 1924	37
Total No. of Nuisances reported during 1924	153
Total No. of Nuisances abated during 1924	144
Legal Proceedings	None

The following Nuisances were found on inspection during 1924 :—

Choked W.C's.	11
Defective & Choked Drains	21
Defective Privies and Pail Closets	28
Manure Accumulations	22
Defective Dry Ashes Places	42
Defective Metal Bins	19
Insufficient Metal Bins	3
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	2
Defective W.C. Apparatus... ..	12
Defective Urinal	1
Insufficient W.C. Accommodation	10
Fish Box Accumulations	4
Dirty W.C's.	1
Defective Vent Shafts	4
Other	1
	<hr/>
	181
	<hr/>

INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Tallow Melting	1
Fat Melting	3
Tripe Boiling	3
Bone Boiling	1
Guts Scraping	1
Fellmongering	1
Total Inspections	62

In one instance an offensive trade, fat melting, had been commenced without the knowledge or permission of the Council. Notice was served to at once cease and the premises were closed.

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register	11
Total Inspections	141

The general condition of Bakehouses, with some exceptions, still leaves room for improvement.

RESTAURANTS.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83

I again recommend that bye-laws should be adopted respecting the trade of fish frying. Their object is to protect the purchaser who has everything to gain by such adoption. The trade organisation asked the Council to do this some years ago, but the Council decided otherwise. Reference may be made to my remarks in previous annual reports.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

During the year action was taken to raise the hygienic conditions under which this commodity is sold, and to obtain conformity with the requirements of the Heckmondwike Improvement Act, 1905, and the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. The result was considerable improvement. The practice of making ice cream in dwelling houses under bad conditions was entirely stopped. Now, persons desiring to manufacture, must do so in approved premises under proper hygienic conditions.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Total No. of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179

With the exception of the Co-operative Society, all these premises are bad structurally and as to position. The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, come into operation on April 1st, 1925. It is the duty of the Council to carry them out. They are "designed to secure more adequate inspection of animals slaughtered in this country, and improvements in the handling,

transport and distribution of meat.” Provision is made for the regulation of slaughterhouses and slaughtering, and in particular for requiring notices of slaughtering, and of evidence of disease to be given to the appropriate officer of the Local Authority. The Council has designated the Sanitary Inspector as this officer. No small amount of time will be taken up in inspecting every carcase slaughtered in Heckmondwike for evidence of disease, and considerable technical skill is required to be able to examine a carcase of an animal and certify its freedom from disease, or if diseased, the nature, and the appropriate action to be taken, having regard to the interests of the public who have the meat to eat, the Council and the butchers, both of whom may be involved in legal action at some future period. All members of the Council were supplied with copies of the Regulations, and the subject was specially discussed by them before coming to a decision.

The Sanitary Inspector reports there were no seizures or surrenders of unsound or diseased meat or other foods during 1924. Such was also his report for 1923.

Up to the present, systematic meat inspection has not been carried out by him, but such will be necessary in the future after April 1st. It must not be taken as a fact that because no diseased or unsound meat was dealt with during the last two years none was in existence in Heckmondwike. All who are familiar with the subject know that such could not by any reasonable stretch of imagination be the case. Where it went to or how it was disposed of cannot be stated, but it is certain there will be a different report in the future, when all carcasses are inspected by a competent person.

MILK SUPPLY.

	Year 1924	AVERAGES to nearest figure	
		1920 to 1923	1916 to 1919
Cowsheds	5	7	8
Milch Cows (approx. number)	55	58	50
Cowkeepers	2	3	3
Cowkeepers who are also Milk Purveyors	1	2	2
Milk Purveyors only ...	17	9	9
Number of Inspections ...	26	36	28
Dairies	6		
Number of Inspections ...	55		

For a number of years I have drawn attention to the bad structural conditions of some of the cowsheds. This particularly applies to air space, lighting and ventilation. Last year I quoted remarks on this point made by the M.O.H. for Heckmondwike twenty-five years ago (Dr. Broughton), and shewed that things were the same as then without any improvement. Another year has passed without action being taken, and I again recommend that in the interests of the purchasers and consumers of milk, as well as the farmers—whose cattle are healthier if kept under hygienic conditions—the powers possessed by the Council should be enforced.

**THE QUARTERLY REPORTS OF THE COUNCIL'S VETERINARY
INSPECTOR ARE AS FOLLOWS :—**

Bank Foot House,
Batley,

To Dr. Pearce,
Medical Officer of Health,
Heckmondwike.

5th January, 1924.

SIR,

I have again the pleasure of submitting my report of the Inspection during December of the milk cows in your Urban area (two farms). The general condition and the udders of the cows are most satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.,

31st March, 1924.

SIR,

I have again the pleasure of submitting my report of the Inspection of milk cows in your Urban area during the present quarter. The general condition of the cows and the udders is quite satisfactory.

Two cases of indurated quarters of udder were not Tubercular, satisfactory evidence that both cases are due to injury.

A small number of the cows exhibit slight irritation of the skin, accompanied with slight scurf, not an unusual condition at this time of the year, a condition due to the confinement and good keep, and soon disappears when the cows are run out to grass.

To me the cows on the two farms are now satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

30th June, 1924.

SIR,

I have again the pleasure of submitting my report of the Inspection during this month of the milk cows in your Urban area.

The general condition of the cows and udders with one exception, quite satisfactory.

One of the cow's udder and teats rather unsightly from small dry nodules in groups, this condition in my opinion will have no damaging effect to the milk or the attendant.

The courtesy I have received from the owners, and their willingness to comply with my recommendations is a great encouragement to me in carrying out the aims of your Committee.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

30th September, 1924.

SIR,

I have again the pleasure of submitting my report of the Inspection during the September quarter of the milk cows in the Heckmondwike Urban area.

The general condition of the cows, also the udders, is quite satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

It will be seen from his reports that Mr. Whitehead was satisfied there was no necessity to submit samples of milk for bacteriological examination. This should be regarded as satisfactory, for it is well understood that the most skilful veterinary surgeons are unable to always diagnose a tubercular udder by manipulation alone, and that bacteriological examination of the milk is frequently necessary.

No dairyman with premises in Heckmondwike yet sterilises his milk vessels. It was shewn last year in my report how simple is this process, quite inexpensive and advantageous to the purchaser (who should always be considered first), because it prevents the milk going sour so quickly. It is also of benefit to the dairyman, who cannot easily sell sour milk. The Council possesses the power to require sterilisation of the milk vessels, and I again recommend that such power be used. If so it will be of benefit to all parties concerned, and does not require any capital expenditure on the part of the dairyman. I would again quote the remarks of a President of the Local Farmers' Organisation :—

“ It was the fault of public authorities if milk was not produced now under ideal conditions.”

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered by the County Council. It would be an advantage, as previously shewn, if the Council's own Sanitary Inspector took over this work, he being closely in touch with local circumstances.

Smoke Abatement.—Although the smoke in Heckmondwike is at times considerable, it cannot be said to amount to such quantity as to be described as an “intolerable nuisance,” which is the term applied in some neighbouring towns.

Nevertheless, there are certain chimneys which occasionally emit dense black smoke in such quantities as to constitute an undoubted nuisance. Last year I proposed that the Sanitary Inspector should take observations and make reports to the Sanitary Committee as is customary. Nothing has been done, and I therefore again submit the recommendation. If there is less smoke, the health and conditions of life of the inhabitants are much improved, vegetation is not retarded, housewives have less work to do, and not least of all, manufacturers save money on their coal bills.

Disinfection and Disinfestation. Disinfection of premises is performed by fumigation and spraying with formaldehyde. Where necessary, articles of bedding and clothing are sent to the steam disinfector at Batley, a charge being made upon the Heckmondwike Council by the Batley Corporation for such services. It is not the fault of the Heckmondwike Council that a modern disinfecting station is not possessed, as is explained in previous Annual Reports. Application was made but the Local Government Board refused a loan for the purpose.

8. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*G. H. Pearce, M.D., D.P.H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
L.R.F.P. & S., Barrister-at-Law.

HEALTH VISITOR AND SCHOOL NURSE.

*Ethel M. Shorter, 3 years' General Training Certificate ; Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

A. K. Greenwood.

*50% salary contribution is received from Exchequer Grants in respect of officers marked *

All devote their whole time to Public Health duties. The Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer for the adjoining Borough of Batley. The Health Visitor is directly employed by the Council as such, but the West Riding County Council pays the Heckmondwike Council an annual sum for her part time services as School Nurse under the County Council.

The Sanitary Inspector is also Market Inspector.

9. HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts,	1919, 1923 or 1924 :—						
(1). By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(2). By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection. (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

2. Remedy of defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	14
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ... None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By Owners None

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners None

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... None

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 48

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By Owners None

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners None

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 12

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 12

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit... .. None

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made None

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders None

There are very many houses in Heckmondwike which are in need of repairs, some trifling, but the majority considerable. The Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, require systematic inspection of dwelling-houses in the area of local authorities, and Article IV. provides :—

“ The local authority shall, so far as may be necessary, take into consideration at each of their ordinary meetings the records - - - - - and shall give all such directions and take all such action within their powers as may be necessary or desirable in regard to any dwelling-house to which the records relate, and a note of any directions so given and the result of any action taken shall be added to the records.”

These regulations are not systematically carried out, and this is principally the reason why so many houses need repairs. I have referred to this matter previously, and recommend that the Council instructs the Sanitary Inspector, who is also Housing Inspector, to carry out the necessary work imposed by the Regulations, and to place his records before the Committee at each of its meetings for their decision in respect of the various dwelling-houses inspected.

There are also some dwelling-houses which are unfit for human habitation. It is not practicable, owing to the Housing shortage, to recommend Closing Orders in each case, but in some it is possible for repairs to be done, and I recommend instructions be given accordingly, pending the completion of additional houses. There is an appreciable number of streets in Heckmondwike which have been in existence many years but have not been made up and taken over by the Council. Their surfaces are mostly bad and in need of improvement. This is a matter I think worth the Council's consideration.

Since my last report, a portion of Royle Fold has been demolished to the first floor. The Council previously decided to re-issue Closing Orders on certain dwellings which had been represented for closure in 1912. Particulars are given in the following table.

Mr. Littlewood, the Council's Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following information. If it was possible to build them, there is room in Heckmondwike to-day for at least 500 houses. Mr. Littlewood says :—

“ For the year ended December 31st, 1924, there are 12 Scullery Type Houses occupied on the Stubley Housing Site, 28 Parlour Type Houses and 12 Scullery Type Houses are in course of erection and will be completed within six months. Instructions have been given to the Surveyor to advertise for tenders for an additional 24 Scullery Type Houses, and as soon as the land is obtainable these will be gone on with.”



CLOSING ORDERS, &c., made under Housing, Town Planning, &c., Acts.

Situation	Date of Representation to Sanitary Com. by M.O.H.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Determining Order	Date of Demolition Order	Remarks
34, 34A, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, Milton Square	Nov. 27th, 1911 Jan. 22nd, 1912 & May 8th, 1924	Dec. 7th, 1911 Feb. 5th, 1912 June 2nd, 1924	None made None made None made	None made None made None made	Repaired and used as rag warehouse 1, 3, & 5 used as workshop after alteration 7, 9 & 11 demolished to first floor. 13 & 15 occupied as store, 17 standing derelict
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, Cook Lane	Feb. 19th, 1912	None made	None made	None made	4, 6, 8, 10 & 12 were demolished by owner remainder repaired and used as joinery works, with 28 as fried fish shop
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Milton Square	March 18th, 1912	June 24th, 1912	For No. 14 July 7th, 1913	None made	14, made fit for habitation, 15, 16, 17, 18, converted into warehouse
11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, Croft Street	March 18th, 1912	June 24th, 1912	11 to 19, Apl. 28th, 1913 23 to 41, July 9th, 1913 21, Oct. 27th, 1913	None made	Rendered fit for habitation
20, Walkley Lane	None made	None made	None made	None made	Closed by owner but relet by him 1916 Used as storeroom
13, Carr Street	Oct. 28th, 1912	Nov. 11th, 1912	None made	None made	
29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, Upper George Street	April 21st, 1913	April 28th, 1913	None made	None made	Rendered fit for habitation and tenanted
27 and 29, Albion Street	Dec. 8th, 1913	Dec. 22nd, 1913	None made	None made	Demolished by owner
6 and 8, Walkley Lane	May 25th, 1914	June 8th, 1914	None made	Feb. 15th, 1915	Outstanding Dec. 31st, 1924
123, 125, 127, 129, 131, High Street	July 20th, 1914	July 27th, 1914	None made	Feb. 15th, 1915	Demolished by owner
134, Brighton Street	None made	None made	None made	None made	Closed by owner, 1914, but relet by him 1917, now used as fried fish shop.
6, Anthony Square	June 21st, 1915	July 5th, 1915	None made	None made	Closed by owner, used as warehouse
94, High Street	July 25th, 1921	Aug. 8th, 1921	None made	None made	Repaired, converted into dairy
94, Walkley Lane	Nov. 13th, 1922	Nov. 27th, 1922	None made	None made	Closed by owner
28 and 30, Walkley Lane	ditto.	ditto.	None made	None made	Closed by owner
21 and 23, Kilpin Hill	May 14th, 1923	May 14th, 1923	None made	None made	Occupied as warehouse
Houses in Cliffe's Yard behind 9 and 11, Royle Fold	May 8th, 1924	June 2nd, 1924	None made	None made	Standing empty, derelict
6, Royle Fold	ditto.	ditto.	None made	None made	Still occupied
8, Royle Fold	ditto.	ditto.	None made	None made	Occupied as warehouse
16, Royle Fold	ditto.	ditto.	None made	None made	Occupied as dwelling
18, Royle Fold	ditto.	ditto.	None made	None made	Occupied as dwelling

The above was the position on December 31st, 1924, as Reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Housing Inspector

ach.